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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/754,149	01/05/2001	Miwako Doi	05225.0193	3467
22852 7590 04/27/2007 FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			EXAMINER DIVECHA, KAMAL B	
			ART UNIT 2151	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS			04/27/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/754,149

Applicant(s)

DOI ET AL.

Examiner

KAMAL B. DIVECHA

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 5, 7-16 and 25-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5, 7-16, 25-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 5, 7-16, 25-28 are pending in this application.

Claims 1-4 and 6 were previously cancelled.

Claims 17-24 were previously withdrawn.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on December 08, 2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed in association with a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) on February 5, 2007 with respect to claims 5, 7-16, 25-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection, as presented herein, and, as necessitated by the amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 5, 7-16 and 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart et al. (hereinafter Stewart, US 6,259,405 B1) in view of Aravamudhan et al. (hereinafter Aravamudhan, US 6,563,919 B1), and further in view of TURPEINEN, Marko (hereinafter Marko, WO 99/63416).

As per claim 5 and 14, Stewart discloses a service-providing system (fig. 1A-1C) comprising:

- a mobile terminal having a user identifier (fig. 1A item #110A, fig. 4 item #430);
- a location information provider configured to provide a location information of the mobile terminal to the mobile terminal (col. 6 L6-24: a GPS device is well known for providing

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location information to the mobile device which then provides the location information to the service provider, the limitation does not disclose whether the provider is internal or external);

- a user identification service provider configured to provide a first service requiring a user identification to the mobile terminal (fig. 12A-fig. 12B, fig. 5);

- a user non-identification service provider configured to provide a second service not requiring a user identification to the mobile terminal (i.e. the user id is not required by the service provider, however can provide services, fig. 5 and col. 13 L65 to col. 14 L65);

- a service provider configured to provide a service dependent on the location information (fig. 7, fig 8A-8b, fig. 10A, fig. 11); and

- a wireless gateway configured to control communication among the mobile terminal, the location information provider, and the service provider through a network (fig. 1A-1C and col. 5 L60 to col. 6 L64), wherein the mobile terminal sends a service request including the user identifier, the location information, and a parameter to the wireless gateway (fig. 11 item #1110, col. 6 L39-64, col. 17 L35-62, col. 20 L42 to col. 21 L4) , and wherein the wireless gateway stores communication control information including a service request identifier, a service provider name, the location information, and the parameter (col. 8 L25-32), and

- sends service request information to the service provider, the service request including the service request identifier, the service provider name, the location information and the parameter (col. 6 L25-39: Internet, col. 20 L42 to col. 21 L19, fig. 10A-10B, fig. 11 item #1120, fig. 12A item #1210, 1220, fig. 12B: every request initiated by the user in an Internet is associated with service identifier such as session identifier and service provider names such as the host name, See RFC 2068 describing HTTP 1.1).

However, Stewart does not disclose the process of converting the user identifier to a temporary identifier and storing the temporary identifier to conceal the user identifier and sending the request information without the user identifier and temporary identifier.

Aravamudhan, from the same field of endeavor discloses a gateway that converts the user id to a temporary identifier and storing the user id and the temporary id in a correspondence table (fig. 5 item #72, item #95, fig. 6 item #58, col. 9 L40-51, col. 12 L29-40: the conversion obviously conceal the user's id).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stewart in view of Aravamudhan in order to convert the user id to a temporary id.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it would have enabled a mechanism for constructing a normalized query (i.e. a request) for retrieving data or service using the temporary identifier (Aravamudhan, col. 10 L17-34).

However, Stewart in view of Aravamudhan does not disclose the process of sending a request information without the user identifier and without the temporary identifier to the service provider.

Marko, from the same field of endeavor discloses the user identification service provider and a user non-identification service provider and the process of concealing, preventing the user identification from outside, by encrypting the user identifier and/or profile data and sending the request to the service provider (Abstract, pg. 2 line 16 to pg. 3 line 12, pg. 4 line 4 to pg. 5 line 36: the purpose of the encryption function is to convert the identity and/or profile data of the

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client into such a form that the content provider cannot recognize the client's identity. In other words, the request sent to the content provider neither includes a client id nor temporary id).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stewart in view of Aravamudhan and further in view of Marko in order conceal user id and send the request to the service provider without user or temporary id.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it would have prevented the user identification from being compromised for various purposes (Marko, pg. 2 line 2-36).

As per claim 9, Stewart discloses a system wherein the service provider stores service information including the service request identifier, a wireless gateway identifier of the wireless gateway, the location information and the parameter in response to the service request information sent by the wireless gateway (col. 9 L55 to col. 10 L23).

As per claim 10, Stewart discloses the system wherein the service provider creates the service information by referring to the location information and the parameter, and sends service response information including the service request identifier, the location information and the service information to the wireless gateway (col. 15 L55 to col. 16 L67, col. 20 L42 to col. 21 L19, col. 22 L32-67, fig. 10-12).

As per claim 11, Stewart does not disclose a system wherein the wireless gateway reconverts the temporary id corresponding to the service request identifier in the service response information to the user identifier in response to the service response information sent by the service provider.

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Aravamudhan discloses a system wherein the wireless gateway reconverts the temporary id corresponding to the service request identifier in the service response information to the user identifier in response to the service response information sent by the service provider (col. 9 L22 to col. 10 L16, fig. 6).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stewart in view of Aravamudhan in order to reconvert the temporary id in the service response to the user id.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivate because it would have provided the response back to the specific user (Aravamudhan, col. 10 L6-16).

As per claim 15, Stewart discloses the system wherein the wireless gateway sends a user identification service request which is the same as the communication control information to the user identification service provider if the service request is a user identification service request (fig. 5 and col. 12 L25 to col. 13 L49).

As per claim 16, Stewart discloses the system wherein the wireless gateway sends a user non-identification service request, which is the communication control information without the temporary identifier to the user non-identification service provider if the service request is a user non-identification service request (Stewart, fig. 5, fig. 10-12; Marko, pg. 2 line 16 to pg. 3 line 12, pg. 4 line 4 to pg. 5 line 36).

As per claim 25, Stewart does not disclose the system wherein the temporary id is unable to identify the mobile station without the information on converting the user id to the temporary id.

Aravamudhan, from the same field of endeavor discloses the system where the user id identifies the mobile terminal and the temporary id is unable to identify the mobile terminal without information on converting the user id to temporary id (fig. 5, col. 9 L40 to col. 10 L65).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stewart in view of Aravamudhan in order to employ a mechanism for protecting the user identification.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because its known in the art that without a correspondence table between the two identifiers, no one would be able to determine the original user's identity.

As per claim 26, the combination of Stewart, Aravamudhan and Marko discloses the system wherein the service request identifier prevents the service provider from knowing either the user id or the temporary id; and is only used by the mobile gateway to identify the mobile station based on the temporary identifier and the communication control (Aravamudhan, col. 9 L22 to col. 10 L16, fig. 6; Marko, Abstract, pg. 2 line 16 to pg. 3 line 12, pg. 4 line 4 to pg. 5 line 36).

As per claim 27, the combination of Stewart, Aravamudhan and Marko discloses the process wherein the service request does not include either the user identification or the temporary identifier (Marko: pg. 2 line 16 to pg. 3 line 12, pg. 4 line 4 to pg. 5 line 36).

As per claim 28, Stewart does not disclose a system wherein the temporary id is only used by the wireless gateway and the wireless gateway converts the user id to the temporary id without informing the mobile terminal the temporary id.

Aravamudhan, from the same field of endeavor discloses the system wherein the temporary id is only used by the wireless gateway and the wireless gateway converts the user id to the temporary id without informing the mobile terminal the temporary id (fig. 2, fig. 5 item 372, fig. 6 item 358, 60, 66).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Stewart in view of Aravamudhan in order to transparently convert the user id.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because of the same reasons as set forth in claim 5.

As per claims 7, 8, 12, 13, they do not teach or further define over the limitations in claims 5, 9-11, 14-16 and 25-28. Therefore claims 7, 8, 12, 13 are rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claims 5, 9-11, 14-16 and 25-28.

Additional References

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Brohoff, US 6,108,533: Geographic Database for Radio System.
- b. Tobita et al., US 6,694,133 B1: Image providing system.
- c. Lopke, US 6,553,310 B1: Method and Apparatus for Topologically based retrieval of information.
- d. Miller et al., US 6,006,084: Providing Billing services for a mobile group of communication system users.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KAMAL B. DIVECHA whose telephone number is 571-272-5863. The examiner can normally be reached on Increased Flex Work Schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on 571-272-3939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Kamal Divecha
Art Unit 2151
April 25, 2007.



ZARNI MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER